Indians

(Notes from Chapman Collection)

ISLE OF WIGHT LIBRARY
SMITHFIELD BRANCH

Indiana apr. 16, 1735

Whereas a Pet was this day presented to the B. in the name of the Nat. Indians complaining of diverse difficulties arisen in the Sales of their land pursuant to the Power given them by the late act of Assem. for the more effectual removing all obstructions to the execution of the s.d act, according to the true intent & meaning thereof. It is ordered that the Trustees or the major part of them do direct the Surv. of the Co. by D.S.W. to lay out the residue of the land which the s.d In. are desirous to sell into such & so many Lots as they think fit having regard to the Quantities & Places which the s.d Indians have already agreed for, and set up the same for Sale by Pub. Auction to the highest bidder. Provided always that the persons who have already agreed with the In. for particular Tracts & have paid part of the purchase money be preferred if they will give as much as another bidder and that the money raised by virtue of such sales be in the first place applied to the payment of the debts of the s.d In. & to the end the s.d debts may be better ascertained & justice done to all concerned. It is ordered that the

s.d Trustees cause public notice to be given for all Persons having any Demands against the s.d Ind.s to attend them. The said Trustees at a certain place & time for stating, Examining & proving the respective Debts in the presence of the s.d Indians & for recommending payment of what shall be found due to them. And for preventing all disputes touching the Fees for Surveys of the s.d Lots of Land. The Board do declare that John Allen Gent the Surveyor might to be pd the same Fees as is allowed by Law, for each Survey by him made respectively. And it is Ordered that the same be pd accordingly by the several purchasers

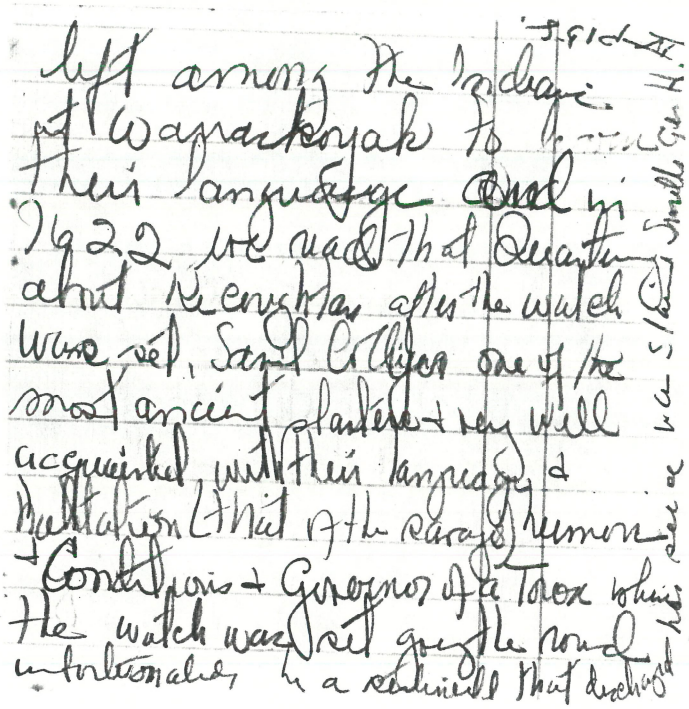
to by D of W. to lay out the premises in Land which the sd Dn. are desirous to sell into such & so many Lots as they shall think fit having regard to the Quantities & Places which the sd Indians have already agreed for, and set up the same for Sale by Publ. Auction to the highest Bidder. Provided always that the persons who have already agreed with the Dn. for particular Tracts & have got part of the purchase money be preferred if they will give as much as another Bidder and that they may have by Virtue of such sale the first Places allowed to the payment of the Debts of the sd Dn. & to the end the sd Debts may be better ascertained & justice done to all concerned. It is ordered that the

sd Trustees cause public Notice to be given for all Persons having any Demands against the sd Ind. to attend them. The said Trustees at a certain Place & Time for stating, Examining & proving the respective Debts in the presence of the sd Indians & for recommending payment of what shall be found due to them. And for preventing all Disputes touching the Fees for Surveying the sd Lots of Land. This Board do declare that John Allen Gent the Surveyor might to be pd the same Fee as is allowed by Law, for each Survey by him made respectively. And it is Ordered that the same be pd accordingly by the several purchasers thereof without any Defalcation out of the Price for which the same shall be sold.

Ex. J. C of Col. Pa. 4-345.

Indians

Samuel Allen came
among us in 1607 with the
Jesuit Company of Colonists
+ being then a youth acted as
page to Capt. John Smith
whom he accompanied in
his explorations + surveys
into the Unknown parts of
Va. In 1609 he was


left among the Indians
at Wapankeyah to learn
their language and in
1922 we made that Quarter
about 12 months after the watch
were set. Sarah Colligan one of the
most ancient planters & very well
acquainted with their language &
Traditions (that of the Race) Remon-
-strated with Governor of Java Town
the watch was not set on the round
unfortunately in a Cornfield that Reached

Indians

On the Pet. of Jno Allen Gent. leave is granted him to survey & patent three thousand A. of land on Nott. R. near the dwelling lyie between Isle of Wight County it appearing to this Board, that the N. Ds. for whose use comprehended the said tract was reserved have now deserted the Settlement.

Nov. 1, 1722.

Ex. J. C. & C. Va. vol 4 pg 26

Indians

An act of Assembly made at a session lately held in Westminster in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Lord Geo. the 2nd, King of G. Britain intituled an act to enable the better advancement of Indians to certain lands & for other purposes.

See Bk 7 - 267

See also Bk 6 - pg 3.

Indian Field, now called Days neck.

D. Bk 7 - 215

Jeistinian Cooper m. Anne widow of James Harrison

V. H. Mag vol. 21 - pg 63

Indian attacks at War. in 1623 & 24. referred To in minutes of Council Jan 24, 1624 Henry Perke & John Bate among Bennett's servants or subordinates Mr. Francis Bottom maintains affirmed Mr. Bate accused with as much speed as possible

Va. H. M. Vol. 21 pg 286.

Dec. 20, 1711 Indian

The Council observe that
the claims of the militia
of the Co. of P. Geo. Surry
& Isle of Wight for their services
at Nottoway Town, are
discallowed by the House
of Burgesses, the Council
are of the opinion that it
would be a service so long
from their own homes

The allowance given them by law should be allowed them. — The Council proposes that all the men employed in the service of Holloway Prison may at least of their present be exempted from the payment of this year's public levy

J. H. 7 B 1941

Gloria Sun

Patent & Indians.

John Seminaire of the Co of Surry. Gent praying leave to survey & Pat. a certain T. of land commonly called Raccoon Island lying on the south side of Nottoway R. in the Co. of Isle of W. formerly assigned to the Nottoway Indians for their Quiocosine house or place of burial & by them deserted. It is ordered that leave be granted Pet. to take up the said land by producing authentick testimonials of the said Ind. relinquishing their pretensions thereto in his favor.

June 13, 1728 - 4-Page 176
Ex. J. C of col Va

1723/4 - a Com to Confirm to Trade with the Indians
R Va C 1-191

Sept 21 - 1734 - Pet of Nott Indians - setting forth that they possess a tract of land on the so-side of Nottoway River in the Par of Warwick Sequed in the Co. of Isle of W, & another tract three miles in Circumference around the Indian Fort on the north side of said River, ask to be allowed to sell the latter T.

W & M. Nott 22-60 - from Journal H of Burgesses.

Indians

Ordered that Col. Jo Semmes or the Commanding Officer of the Mil. of Isle of W. be directed to raise such part of the Mil. as they shall think fit to oblige the Tuskeroras & other northern Indians to retire from the Nottoway Town & in case they refuse to apprehend & send them prisoners to Wm. in order to be dealt with according to the Terms of their late Treaty

Ex J. C & C. Col. Va 4-365.

Petition - Indians

On the Pet of Jno Allen Gent, Surv of the Co of Isle of W & Sue. Setting forth that Tho. Cocke Gent having obtained an order of this Board on the 1st of Nov. last appointing him Surv. of the Nottoway & Tod Pts the great injury of the Pet to whose Office it belongs to survey the same & praying that the said Order may be reversed, It is the Opinion of this Bd that the same be reversed accordingly the Name being obtained by Surveying & the Pet is hereby restored to his right of surveying the said land & that the said Cocke and no other person do presume to survey the same

Ex J. C & Col Va. 4-342

Dec 11, 1734.

11-4-1735. Ex. J. C & C. Va. Vol 4-P. 365-

Ordered that Col. John. Semmes or the Com. of the Militia in the Co of Isle of Wight be directed to raise such pt of the Mil. as they shall think fit to oblige the Tuskeroras or other northern Indians to retire from Not. Town & in case they refuse them to apprehend & send them prisoners to Williamsburg in order to be dealt with according to the terms of their late Treaty

Indians Oct 30, 1721.

On read at this Bd a Pet of the Chief men of the Nanse Indians Complaining that one Wm Fowler of the Co of S.C. hath obtained a grant from the Gov of S.C. for the L. lying admitted Ind. Town and inclosed all their cleared Gr. on ye upper side of the said Town and as ye petitioners are informed the sd Gov of S.C. hath given orders for survey the sd Land alledging it belongs to his Government & that the sd Ind. shall not enjoy it any longer because they will not pay tribute to him and praying that the said Land may be secured to the said Indians.

Thos Q. Tak the said Pet. into Consideration, and it appearing that the sd Grant (if any such be) made to the abve Mr. Flower is expressly Contrary to the Agreement entered into Betw. the two Governments, That no Entrys Surveys or Grants should be made either for Lands within the Controverted bounds until the final determination of Crown; The Gov with the advice of the Council is therefore pleased to order as it is hereby ordered, That in case

- sd Will.m Flower & any other
person shall under pretended Grant
from the Governt of N. C. or otherwise
offer to Seat any Plantations or
make any Buildg or improvemt
upon any of the Land accepted
either by the sd Nansemond In.
or ye Mahoriner, That then
upon notice thereof given to the
Sheriffe of the Co.s of Nansemd,
Isle of W, or either of them, the
sd S. & each of them be, and they
are hereby ordered & required forthwth
to pull down & destroy all Houses, Fences
& other Improvemts so made on or
near any of the sd Ind. Lands. And
in case of resistance to take with
them respectively the Posse of their County
for the better putting this order in Execution
and the Cl. desire the Gov. to transmitt
a copy of this order to the Gov. of N.C.
that he may thereby be remembred of
the Engagements he is under to
ye Sd. Indians within the contested bounds.
Ex. J. C. of Col. Va. Vol 4 - pg 2-3

Jesse Pitchard son o

WILLIAM PARKER

Indian

Oct. 19, 1723.

Whereas Tho. Massey of the Co of Glo. Sabr. hath been requested for the murder of a Hot. In. and an Indictmt preferred ag. him this Gen Court hath been acquitted by the Grand Jury per wart want of legall proof. Nevertheless it appears to this B. that the sd In. dyed the next day after the blow he receiv'd from the sd Massey, whereby the Indians of that nation may be provoked to revenge them— If soe Sat— be not given them, This B. thought fitt to call before them as well the sd M. as the Chiefs of the Sd. In & having heard what Sat— the In. demanded, as well as what the Sd M. was contented to give. It is Thereupon ordered by consent of both parties that the sd Thomas Massey pay unto the relations of the decd In. the value of five hundred Cubits of Roanoake which the Sd In. agree to accept in full Satisfaction so that upon such payment the sd Massey need not fear the future resentmt the apprehensions of any Private revenge or mischief by reason of the death of sd

Indian. And it is further ordered by this Ct. That the sd Mary forthwith do give sufficient security for her good Behaviour for a year & a day & that she be discharged out of Custody. and Because the Ct. believes the sd Mary is addicted. In use &c. by her selling rum & other strong liq. to the Indians. It is further ordered that the sd Mary do not for the future presume to sell any Rum, Brandy, or any other strong liq. to any Indian whatsoever on pain of being prosecuted for the same with the utmost severity.

Ex. J. C. of Ct. Va 4. Page 52

SAMPLE FROM
HAMPTON ROADS READER
NORFOLK, VA.

Dec. 1711 Indian
allowance to the militia &
P. Geo. Treasy. £1740. for
Publ Services at Military Time
for which you say the Law
has made no Provision
That the Crimes design you
to remember the Barbarous
massacre committed a little
before that time on our
neighbours of N.C. together

with the flagrant expectation
that many of our dear
tributary Indians will confederate
with these murderers made
it necessary for the Gov.
in order to the securing
the peace of this Gov
to raise a good body of
the militia to defend them
from joining with the enemies
etc
J. H. A. B 4-348

Indians

The first occupants of this Co. were the Warr. Tr. Their village was seated somewhere on Burwells Bay on J. Riv. - ten. ex. lenth some five miles along the shore & twenty miles inland. Their strength 40 warriors. were visited by John S. in year of 1608 & 94 bro. of corn furnished the starving co's. when Smith & his party set off in Dec 1608 to visit Pow. at Werowocomoco on the York, their first night it was here they left Michael Sicklemore a valiant soldier whom the K. promised to furnish with guides to search the Coln. about Roa. Ir. for Col. Lost Colony & Samuel Collier a boy who

[illegible] stands, it is [illegible]

ittle book which contains the

d which is marked "Wills, Deed

Emory people right away instead

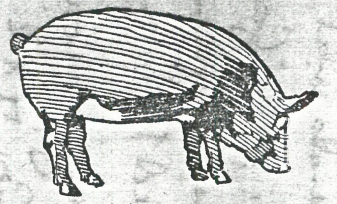
intended sending for the Count.

Very Truly Yours, R. A. E

ewith return Mrs Cabell's letter.

a pet of the ch. men of Nanse Indians
comp. that one Wm Fowler of W. C.
hath obtained a gift from the Gov of N.C
for the land lyeing at the In. Town, and
including all their cleared ground on ye
up. side of said Town, and as ye pet
are informed the sd Gov. of N.C hath given
orders for surveying the sd land, alledging
it belongs to his Government & that the sd.
Indians shall not enjoy it any longer.
because they will not pay Tribute to him
& praying the sd land may be secured
to the sd Indians. The Board
takeing the same into consideration & it appear. that
the sd gift (if any such be) made to the above
named Mr Flower is expressly contrary to
the agreement ent. into by Gov.; that no
entry, survey or gifts should be made for
lands within the controverted bounds until the
final determination thereof: - the Gov. with
the advice of the Council is therefore pleased
to order as it is hereby ordered that in case
the sd Wm. Flower or any person under
such pretended gift from the Gov. of N.C or
otherwise offer to seat any plant. or make any
buildings or improvements upon any of the
lands assigned either to sd Nanse Indians

L. L. Chapman



Established 1890

James T. Chapman, Jr.

Chapman & Company

Successors to B. P. Chapman & Son

Packers and Curers

Genuine Smithfield Razor Back Hams, Bacons and Jowls

Smithfield, Virginia

Owing to the fact that spurious meats have been placed upon the market under the name of Genuine Smithfield Products, the 1926 session of the General Assembly of Virginia, in order to alleviate this condition, passed an act which is in substance as follows, to-wit:

"Genuine Smithfield Hams, Sides, Shoulders and Jowls, are the hams, sides, shoulders and jowls cut from carcasses of peanut-fed hogs, raised in the peanut belt of the State of Virginia or the State of North Carolina, and which are cured, treated, smoked and processed in the town of Smithfield, in the State of Virginia.

"It is further provided that no person, firm or corporation shall knowingly label, stamp, pack, sell or offer for

In Isle of Wight Co.
Thos Powell's Executor 1698
had charges against John
Davis & 16 others for
cleaning (the Term generally
is 3 months) at the rate
of fifty pounds of Tob. for the
Term. Stms M. Q. 6 - 3.

Notices

Isle of W. Quit Rent Rolls 1704. Write for Va. H. Mag Vol 29 - page 397+ copy

a Court at James city the 7th of Mar. 1628. - It is likewise thought fit that Capt Mathews doe bring upon John Moore by Wed. following to Certaine Contemning words with hee hath spoken agt the Commander of that plantacon. V. H. Mag 31 - 207

George Washington's first Commission. Nov 6. 1752 The Board upon the death of Laurence Wash Esquire late Adjutt. Taking under consideration the great advantage of an adjutt to this country in instructing the officers and soldiers

en The use & exercise of They
arms in bringing the militia
to a more regular discipline
& better conduct & improving the
means of supply and sending
by experience the most effectual
& true method to discharge
a trust of so much
importance. It was proposed
and agreed to divide the
Colony into four districts
and the following gentlemen
were nominated & approved
of, with an allowance of a
salary of £100 pounds per
annum to each, viz.
Gio. W. for the southern district
Comprised of Prince G. Nor.
Hanover, Spt W. Spt, Surry
Brunswick, prince Geo. &
Dinw. Chesterfield, Amelia,
Cumberland.
U. H. M. 31 - 272

List of Tithables in Va
1773. Book of W-2182
Va. H.M 28-81

Court at James City 4 day of
July 1627. At this Court it
was thought fitt that we should
draw out parties fro' all our
plantations & goe upon the
Indians & cutt downe their
corne and further that we
should set upon them all
in one day viz. the first of
Aug. next. Warrasqueacke
& Nyopent-hewse upon the
Charge of the Nansamunds
Chesapeiacke Commanders
ayde. For the w. Capt Mathewes,
& the Nansamunds Lt. Thomas
Pierfrey for the Chesapeake
Ensign Willoby.
Va. H.M 28-102.

Massacre – Good Friday Mar. 22, 1622
Total killed in Va. 347 out of a pop. of 1240.
Killed at Mr. Edw. Bennett's Plantation
Mastr Tho Brewood, his wife, his child Robt
Gray, John Griffin, Ensigne Harvey, John
Collard, David Berry, Tho. Sheppard,
Henry Price, Robt ——, Edward Jolly, Rich ——
Servants, Tho Farris, Geo Ale, Remember
Michel, — Bullocke, Rich. Chandler, Henry
Moore, Nicholas Hunt, John Corderoy, Rich
Cockwell, John Howard, Mistress Harrison
Mary Sawke, alias Jones, Tho. Cooke, Philip
Worth, Mathew, a maid, Francis Winder,
Tho. Corby, Rich Woodward, Humphry
Rogers, Tho Bacon, Evan Watkins,
Rich. Lewis, Edw. Towse, John Scotchmore,
Edw. Turner, Mr. John Pountis his men,

Edward Brewster, St. Pierce, his men, Tho. Holland, Capt Whittakers man, Anne English, Rebecca —, Maiden Prowse, Hugh —, John —, Edward —, Michael Chamberlin, Parnel, a maid, Hempfry Sherborne, John Wilkins, John Benton

	Total 53.
W-m.	Rd 7-2 13

Indians.

The Nottaways were an Iroquoian tribe residing on the river of that name. As late as 1825 they kept up their tribal organization and, 47 in number lived with their Queen on a reservation in Southampton County. One of the last of the tribe was an Indian, Old Mortality who spent his time going about to the various burial places of his people and marking graves with cedar stakes bearing rude lettering. This society has two of these stakes. Col. Byrd gives an interesting account of a visit to the Nottaway Indians in April 1728. (Writings of Col. Wm. Byrd Bassett's edition pg. 94-103)

"Baldwin over the prostrate body of his wife with divers others; Thomas Harmer with six men and eighteen or nineteen women and children, and Lieutenant Barnes with guns, spades, axes and luck bats made a valiant defence of themselves in the massacre of 1622. (2 Smith's History of Virginia pg. 68).

Act XIII of the Grand Assembly Mar. 21-1645 it was enacted as follows:- Be it enacted for the defence of the inhabitants on the South side of the James River and the prevention of the great relief & subsistance to the Savages by fishing in Pagan Creek Appomattocke River, as also for the cutting down their corn & enforcing any other service upon

Here, That there be a Fort forthwth erected at the falls of the said appa-
Rivr, nominated Fort Henry and forty five soldiers raised from the inhabitants of
Bassen choyce upward, including the said Bassen choyce. all which soldiers
are to be ordered by the Lieuts & deputy Lieuts within the said limit either by
presence or otherwise as the Lt & deputy Lts shall think fit. from the inhabitants readyest
within the said precincts proportionably That is to say Henrico 3, Charles city 12,
James city 15 & Isle of Wight 15. which said Lts are authorized to leavie armes,
ammunition and all other things necessary for the service, as well
for the Fort as otherwise. And it is further Enacted That the inhabitants
within the lower parish of Isle of W. Co. & the upper of Nanse Nemd. Counties
do undertake the warr against the Nansimon Indians, or any other
neighboring Indians by cutting up their corn & doing & performing such acts
of Hostility as against them. And that they have the power (if it be thought
fit by the Lt & Deputy Lt. within the said Counties) to erect a forte within the
said Counties. By act apr. 16, 1679 it was provided That Isle of Wight should
furnish soldiers to act as Rangers for the security of their county. Wm & M. 2nd S. pg 3 p. 8.
Col. Joseph Bridger appointed for Nansemond, Lower Norfolk, Isle of W & Surry as
a discreet person in whom power might reside upon an attack ore Indians to
enemies should make on our frontiers forthwth the raise men wherewith to
repell & pursue them. July 8. 1680. Executive Journal, Council of Col. Va pg 7
Information given the board That sundry tracts of strange Indians have been
discovered on the frontiers of the Counties of Surry & Isle of W. Ordered That 23 men of the
militia of each county be ordered out to range four days in a week, and relieved

Indians

from Time to Time by Detachments of the like no
during the present danger. May 2. 1713 O of III-342

St Leyton Commander. Capt Clarke loaned
him fifty pounds of powder in a case of
distresse & danger from the ~~negative~~ Indians to the
inhabitants of Isle of Wight Co. in 1683
Va. H.M. Vol 3-23.

Nottoway Indeans have lately committed
divers murders on the frontier, this hand
have therefore Thought it fit to order That none of sd
Indeans do hereafter depart out of the bounds
of the land appropriated for them without a pass
from Nathaniel Harrison Esq. In 1744 the Indians
were much reduced in number by sickness & other
Casualties. & the Gen Assembly passed an act
authorizing the sale of their land on the So. side
of the Nottoway River in Isle of W. Co Va.
at That time their possessions had
been reduced to a tract of land
six miles square. Vol. 13-7.

Nottoway Town 1732 was in Isle of W.
on the Blackwater River. It was visited
in 1728 by Col. Wm Byrd. who gives
an interesting account of his entertainment
there. He states That They then numbered
200 souls and were about the only
Indians of any consequence remaining
in Va. (Byrd's History of the Dividing Line p74
Va. H. Mag Vol 13-290

300 men shall be levied for the
Pomunkey march out of the lower Counties
hereafter named to be raised proportionably

Judge 1, 1644.

Whereas the Indians have justly made themselves our irreconcilable enemyes by the late bloody massacres having most Barbarously & cruelly slain near fower hundred of the inhabitants of this colony. Bee it Therefore by this present Grand Assembly recorded to posterity. That wee will for ever abandon all formes of peace & familiarity with the whole nation and will to the utmost of our power persue and root out those which have have any way had there hands in the shedding of our blood & massacring of our people.

Ordr of w. to raise 50 men for expedition and it is Thought good to nominate the persons following in the several counties for the Conducting of the men as aforesaid, unless good cause happen to the Contrary by sickness or some other accident.

Capt John upton
Mr. Anthony Jones
Leift. Hackett
Sargeant Stukeley
Wm Baldwin
} or Two of Them.

Va. H. M. Vol. 23. 229-233 (all interesting maybe wee to copy more.)

By COL. E. M. MORRISON

In the early spring of 1608, Captain John Smith, driven by the necessity of obtaining food for the famishing colonists at Jamestown, crossed the river (James) and obtained from a tribe of Indians called Worrosquoyackes fourteen bushels of corn. This transaction was the dawn of the history of Isle of Wight County, as well, almost, as that of America. Again, in December of this same year, Captain Smith, while on his way to visit Powhatan, who was then on the York River, spent his first night with this same tribe of Indians. And in the spring of 1611, after that terrible winter, in which five hundred of the colonists died of starvation and disease, that sad-hearted remnant of sixty emaciated, half-famished men, who had determined to abandon the colony, also spent their first night with this same tribe.

This tribe of Indians occupied a village near what is now known as Fergusson's Wharf, in this county, and their hunting grounds extended along the James River about five miles and inland about twenty, and had a fighting strength of forty or fifty warriors.

Captain Smith records that the king of this tribe furnished him with two guides, with whom he sent a valiant soldier, named Sicklemore, to explore the country around Roanoke Island for traces of the "lost colony" of Sir Walter Raleigh, with no successful result; and that he, the king of this tribe, warned him against the treachery of Powhatan; and yet, this same savage, in a very few years, tried, and nearly succeeded, in killing every colonist on the south side of James River.

In the western part of the county, now Southampton county, there was another tribe, called the Nottoways, who were identified with our earliest history. They were intimately connected with the white settlers, and for more than one hundred years lived on their own lands, bartered the products of their hunting and fishing with the white people for guns, blankets, etc., sold to them their lands, and, except for their fondness for rum, seem to have been a peaceful and well disposed people, more sinned against than sinning. For in 1752 General Assembly of Virginia passed an act declaring "that if any person or persons shall hereafter, under any pretense whatever, take from the Indians any of their guns, blankets or other apparel, such persons so offending shall pay to the Indian or Indians so injured the sum of twenty shillings for every such offense; and if the offender be a slave, he shall receive, for such offense, on his or her naked back, twenty-five lashes, well laid on." But generally the Indians were treated with the greatest kindness until the time of the great Indian massacre in 1622, for the colonists were thoroughly imbued with the idea of converting them to Christianity.

came over in person, and his plantation was known as "Basse's Choice," and was situated on Warrosquoyacke (now Pagan) River.

The houses of Captain Basse's Plantation were building when a great calamity happened to the infant colony. At midday on Good Friday, March 22, 1622, there were twelve hundred and forty inhabitants in the State of Virginia. Of these, three hundred and forty-seven, in a few hours, were killed by the Indians in the eighty settlements on the north and south sides of the James River, of which number fifty-three were residents of this county.

After the death of Powhatan, his brother, Opecancanough, who always hated the whites, joined all the tribes in Eastern Virginia into an oath-bound conspiracy to kill the whites, and we are astonished with what concert of action and secrecy this great plot was arranged when we reflect that the savages were not living together as one nation, but were dispersed in little hamlets, containing from thirty to two hundred in a company. "Yet they all had warning given them, one from another, in all their habitations, though far asunder, to meet at this day and hour for the destruction of the English."

So well was the dread secret kept that the English boats were borrowed to transport the Indians over the river to consult on the "devilish murder that ensued"; and even on the day itself, as well as on the evening before, they came as usual, unarmed, into their settlements, with their turkeys and other provisions to sell; and in some places sat down with the English on the very morning to breakfast.

They spared no age, sex or condition; and were so sudden in their indiscriminate slaughter that few could discern the blow or the weapon that killed them.

Those who had treated them with especial kindness and conferred many benefits upon them fared no better than the rest. The ties of love and gratitude, the sacred rights of hospitality and reciprocal friendship, oath, pledges and promises were broken or forgotten in obedience to the commands of their chief for the execution of a great, but diabolical, stroke of state policy.

With one, and only one, of all who had been cherished by the whites did gratitude for their kindness and fidelity to his new religion prevail over his allegiance to his king and affection for his people. A converted Indian, who resided with a Mr. Pace, and who was treated by him as a son, revealed the plot to him in the night of the 21st. Mr. Pace immediately secured his house and rowed himself up to Jamestown, where he disclosed the inhuman plot to the Governor, by which means that place and all the neighboring plantations, to which intelligence could be conveyed, were saved from destruction; for the cowardly Indians, wherever they saw the whites upon their guard, immediately retreated. Some other places were also preserved by the undaunted courage of the occupants, who never failed to beat off their assailants, if they were not slain before their suspicions were excited. By these means the larger portion of the colony was saved from total annihilation in a single hour by this well conceived, well concealed and well executed plot of those inhuman, but weak and simple, adversaries.

Some miraculous escapes are reported in the Worrosquoyacke settlement. The Indians came to one Baldwin's house, wounded his wife; but Baldwin, by repeated firing of his gun, so frightened them as to "save both her, his house, himself and divers others." About the same time they appeared at the house of Mr. Harrison, half a mile from Baldwin's, where was staying Thomas Hamor, a brother of Captain Ralph Hamor, who also lived nearby. The Indians sent a message to Captain Hamor that their king was hunting in the neighborhood, and had invited him to join them. The captain, not coming as they expected him to do, they set

History Of Isle Of Wight County

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

fire to a tobacco warehouse and murdered the whites as they rushed out of Harrison's house to quench the fire. Many were killed, but Thomas Hamor was saved by a chance delay. He remained to finish a letter which he was engaged in writing. When he went out he saw the commotion, and although he received an arrow in his back, with twenty-two others he fought his way back to the house, which, being set on fire by the Indians, he left to burn, and fled to Baldwin's. In the meantime Captain Ralph Hamor was in utmost peril. Going out to meet the king, he saw some of the wretches murdering the unarmed whites. He returned to his new house, where, armed with only spades, axes and brickbats, he and his company defended themselves till the Indians gave up the siege and departed. At the house of Captain Basse, in the same neighborhood, everybody was slain. Basse, who was in England at the time, of course, escaped.

The consternation produced by this horrid massacre caused the adoption of a ruinous policy. Instead of marching at once bold to meet and drive the Indians from the settlement, or reduce them to subjection by a bloody retaliation, the colonists were huddled together from their eighty plantations into eight. Works of great public utility were abandoned and cultivation confined to a space too limited merely for subsistence. These crowded quarters produced sickness, and some were so disheartened that they sailed for England. All Worrosquoyacke, from Hog Island down the river for fourteen miles, was abandoned.

But it was not the nature of the Anglo-Saxon man to be for long intimidated by fear of these weak, cowardly wretches, who had inflicted upon them such a dastardly outrage; for, in July of the same year, they commenced to move against them, and in the early fall Sir George Yeardley commanded an expedition against the savages down the river. He drove out the Worrosquoyackes and Nansemonds, burned their houses and took their corn. On May 21, 1623, Captain Roger Smith was ordered to build a fort on the Worrosquoyacke shore, opposite to Tindall Shoals, where Captain Samuel Each had a blockhouse in building.

In the summer of 1623 Captain William Tucker, of Kecoughtan (Hampton), commanded an expedition against the Worrosquoyackes. He killed many, cut down their corn, and burnt their houses. And this state of fierce warfare continued to rage, with uninterrupted fury, until a peace was concluded in 1632, under the administration of Governor Harvey.

In the course of this warfare the Indians were not treated with the same tenderness which they had generally been before the massacre; but their habitations, cleared lands, pleasant sites, when once taken possession of, were generally retained by the victors, and the vanquished forced to take refuge in the woods or marshes. Truly, the founding of our nation was no mere holiday amusement.

The proprietors of the abandoned settlements took heart, and were allowed to return.

The census of 1623-24 (February) showed as then living at "Worwicke-Squeak" and "Basse's Choice" fifty three persons, "twenty-six having died since April last."

Disease proved more disastrous than anything else. The census of 1624-25 showed but thirty-one persons alive at Worrosquoyacke and Basse's Choice.

Among those who had died were Mr. Robert Bennett, the brother of Edward Bennett, the rich London merchant, and the first minister, Mr. William Bennett, doubtless one of the same family.

At the census taken 1624-25, it is recorded that three hundred and forty were murdered by the Indians in the massacre of 1622.